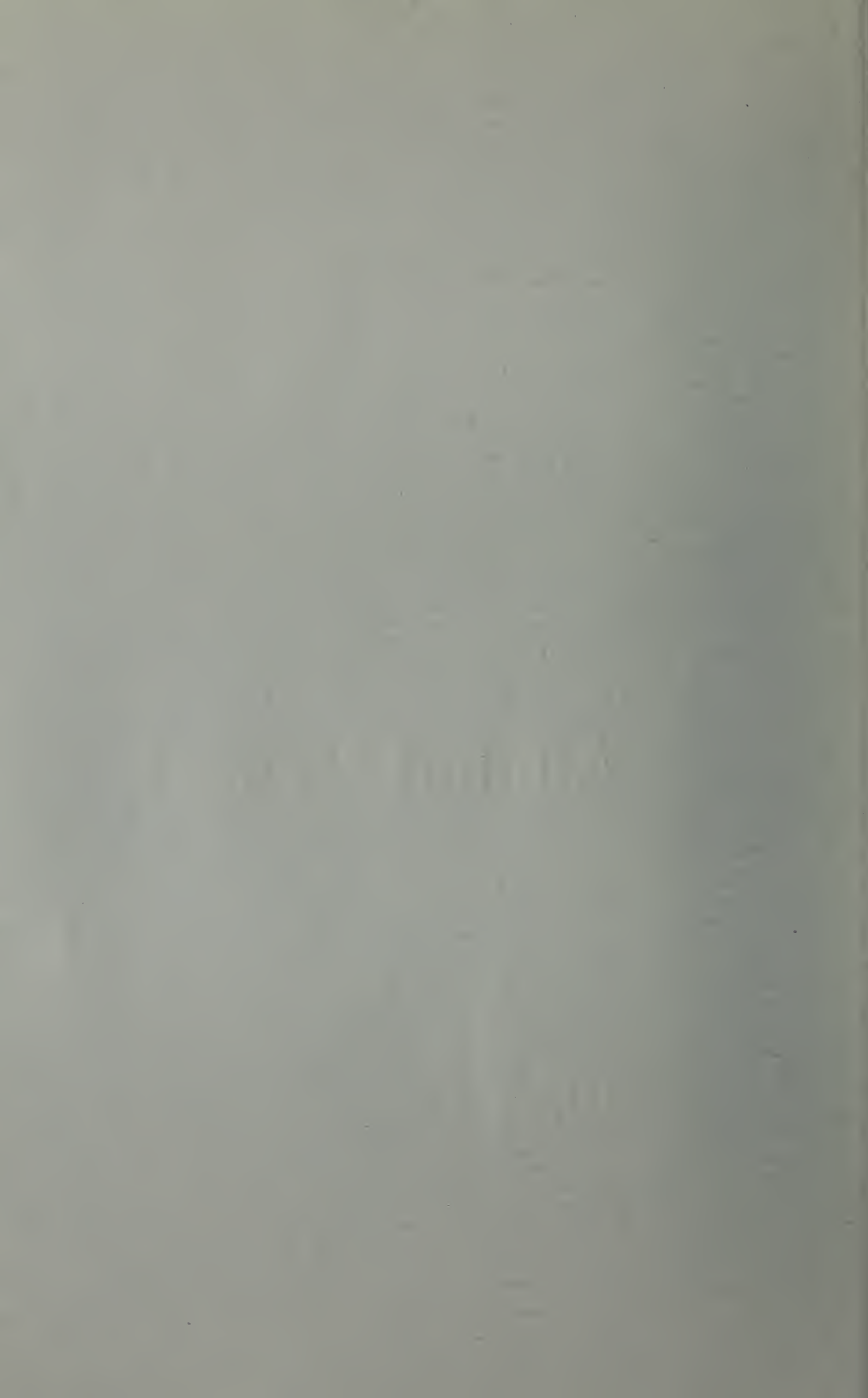


URBAN DISTRICT OF CHADDERTON

the
Annual Report
of the
Medical Officer of Health
and
Senior Public Health Inspector
for the year
1964



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Health Department,
422, Middleton Road,
Chadderton.
September, 1965.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council.
Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report on the health of the district for 1964.

The years activities are described and tabulated in the Report in the form adopted in recent years.

The estimated mid-1964 population was 32,580 a decrease of 350 on the mid-1963 figures. There was a total of 545 live births during the year compared with 562 in 1963. The adjusted birth rate was 16.6 compared with the national rate of 18.4. 409 deaths occurred during the year and the adjusted death rate was 14.3 compared with the national rate of 11.3.

There were 337 cases of infectious disease notified in 1964, this increase of 86 cases is chiefly accounted for by the large number of measles notifications, together with a further small increase in notifications of whooping cough. At present only about 40 per cent. of local infants are being immunised against whooping cough, although immunisation is available for all infants, through clinics and general practitioners. There may not therefore be sufficient protected individuals among the number in the community to ensure that this disease is permanently controlled.

Repercussions from the Typhoid outbreak in Scotland in mid-Summer were felt locally, although there were neither cases nor close contacts in Chadderton. The Public Health Inspectors had the considerable task of seeking out certain tinned meats, of a kind possibly connected with the Scottish outbreak, in local food shops and stores.

In conclusion I must record my indebtedness to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee, the Deputy Clerk of the Council, the Senior Public Health Inspector and the staff of his Department for their interest, co-operation and support through the year. I also wish to thank the staff for their assistance in the preparation of the Report.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. R. BRACKENRIDGE,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

1964-65

Chairman

Councillor Walter Gresty

Vice-Chairman

Councillor Dennis Graham

Members

Councillor Eric Butterworth

Councillor George Howard

Councillor Sidney G. W. Jacobs, J.P.

Councillor Albert Scholes

Councillor Ralph Semple, J.P.

Councillor Ernest M. Sharp

Councillor Christopher Shepherd

Clerk of the Council

L. Stott, Esq. (died 26.6.65)

STAFF

1964

Medical Officer of Health GILBERT R. BRACKENRIDGE,
M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
Divisional Health Office,
'TYLON,' Middleton Road,
Chadderton.
Telephone No.: Oldham
MAIn 6251/2.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health ... ERIC J. H. FOSTER, M.B.,
CH.B., D.P.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector JAMES MANN, M.A.P.H.I.,
A.R.S.H., Cert. of Meat and
Other Foods, M.INST.P.C.
Inspector, Shops Act.

Additional Public Health Inspectors . ERIC BROOKS, M.A.P.H.I.,
A.R.S.H., Cert. of Meat and
Other Foods. Smoke
Inspector's Cert. Inspector,
Shops Act.
P. W. STANLEY, M.A.P.H.I.,
A.R.S.H., Inspector, Shops
Act.
R. WADE, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.,
Cert. of Meat and Other
Foods, Smoke Inspector's
Cert. Inspector, Shops Act.

Technical Assistant J. FOGG.

Pupil Public Health Inspector J. R. HALLIWELL.

Chief Clerk J. SMITH. From 8.6.64.

General Clerk/Shorthand Typist ... MISS B. GARSIDE

Junior Assistant MISS S. L. BAMFORD.

SECTION A

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT

To quote the Official Guide, Chadderton lies on the Lancashire coalfield. Extending over the lower slopes of the Pennines the district rises from a height of 300 feet above sea level on the west to 500 feet in the east. Glacial sands and gravels cover the western part of the area, whilst the eastern part is surfaced with boulder clay.

The urban district forms part of the large built up area of the South East Lancashire conurbation, being five miles to the north east from the centre of Manchester, and covering an acreage of 3013 acres.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Though at one time cotton spinning was by far the greatest industry carried on within the district, the policy of the concentration of spindles has greatly reduced the number of cotton mills in the district, but the buildings have proved most adaptable for other forms of industry. There is a large aircraft factory and a large electrical engineering firm operating in Chadderton, whilst other industries include the manufacture of garments, dyeing, the manufacture of rubber foam, light engineering, the making of footwear, and plant serving the building and civil engineering concerns.

Despite the number of industries carried on within the urban area, a considerable acreage can be termed residential, the Council owning 1801 houses, and a number of open spaces used for recreational features. A green belt to the north of the district prevents further development in that region and gives a somewhat rural atmosphere to that part of Chadderton.

The Manager of the Employment Exchange has kindly supplied a statement to the effect that the numbers registered as unemployed showed a steady fall throughout 1964 and by December just half what they had been in January. For the first time in over three years the percentage of unemployment dropped below 1% to 0.9%.

Improving trade was reflected in the increasing number of vacancies notified to the Employment Exchange and by the end of the year there was a growing shortage of labour, particularly of women.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area	3,013 acres
Population (Registrar General's estimate for mid-year 1963)	32,580
Population (Census, 1961)	32,568
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1963 (according to rate book)	11,999
Rateable value	£1,313,357
Sum represented by a 1d. rate (estimated)	£5,070
Number of hours sunshine during 1964	689.5
Number of days on which sunshine was recorded ...	213
Month in which most sunshine was recorded	May
Day on which most sunshine was recorded, 17th May—12 hours	

1961 CENSUS INFORMATION

TOTAL POPULATION		32,568	100%
CHILD POPULATION	All Pre-School (up to 5 years old)	2,538	7.75%
	All School (Age 5 to 14 inclusive)	4,482	13.7%
	Total Children under 15	7,020	21.5%
TOTAL MALES 15 to 64 "Working Population"		10,608	32.5%
FEMALES	15 to 44 "Reproductive Population"	6,378	19.5%
	45 to 60	3,836	12%
ELDERLEY PERSONS	Females 60 and over	3,245	10%
	Males 65 and over	1,481	4.5%
	Total Pensionable	4,726	14.5%

TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS			11,551	100%
Tenure	Owner Occupier	6,778	59%	
	Local Authority Owned	1,578	13.5%	
	Rented Unfurnished	2,813	24.5%	
	Other Types Tenure	382	3%	
Amenities	Without Exclusive Use	Cold Water Tap	14	—
		Hot Water System	2,379	20.5%
		Fixed Bath	3,481	30%
		W.C.	1,336	11.5%
	With All 4 Above Amenities		7,911	68.5%

Table I
VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births (total)	545
	Males Females
Legitimate	283 234
Illegitimate	15 13
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population:—	
Crude Rate	16.7
Adjusted Rate	16.6
(Comparability factor 0.99)	
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births	5.1
Stillbirths	6
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	10.9
Total Live and Stillbirths	551
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	8
	Males Females
Legitimate	6 1
Illegitimate	1 —
Infant Mortality Rates	
Total infant deaths per 1,000 live births	14.7
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	13.5
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	35.9
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	11.0
Early neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	11.0
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	21.8
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)	Nil
Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	Nil
Total Deaths (all ages)	409
Death rate per 1,000 population:—	
Crude Rate	12.6
Adjusted Rate	14.3
(Comparability factor 1.14)	
Principal Causes of Death	
Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System	155
Cancer (all sites)	74
Vascular lesions of the Nervous System	76
Disease of the Respiratory System	47

Table II**COMPARATIVE TABLE OF VITAL STATISTICS**

		1964	1963	1959	1954	1944
Live Births	No.	545	562	493	422	552
	Adjusted Rate	16.6	16.9	15.8	14.0	18.7*
Still Births	No.	6	7	10	14	20
	Adjusted Rate	10.9	12.3	19.9	32.0	34.0
Total (Live and Still Births)	No.	551	569	503	436	572
Total Infant Deaths	No.	8	14	13	14	26
	Rate	14.7	24.9	26.4	33.0	47.0
Neo-Natal Deaths	No.	6	8	9	9	15
	Rate	11.0	14.2	18.3	21	27.1
Maternal Deaths	No.	0	0	0	1	3
	Rate	Nil	Nil	Nil	2.29	5.4
Total Deaths	No.	409	416	420	324	363
	Adj. Rate	14.3	14.4	15.3	11.3	12.3*

* Crude Rate

MARRIAGES

There is no Register Office in Chadderton, and to the figure of the marriages contracted in the churches and chapels of Chadderton, it is necessary to add the number of Chadderton people who were married in the District Register Office at Oldham. On this basis the total number during 1964 was 226 compared with 275 in 1963.

Table III

CAUSES OF DEATH

CAUSE OF DEATH	M	F	1964	1963	1962	1959	1954
Tuberculosis—Respiratory	1	1	2	3	4	2	7
Other Forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
Malignant Neoplasms—Stomach	9	7	16	11	14	18	11
Breast	—	6	6	6	1	5	10
Lung & Bronchus	12	1	13	13	12	11	1
Uterus	—	2	2	3	5	2	2
Other Sites	19	16	35	24	32	41	24
Leukæmia, Aleukæmia	2	—	2	2	2	1	—
Diabetes	—	3	3	2	3	2	2
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ...	43	33	76	57	70	64	46
Coronary Disease, Angina	68	26	94	85	60	56	42
Hypertension with Heart Disease	—	—	—	5	7	5	5
Other Heart Disease	19	25	44	52	57	67	49
Other Circulatory Disease	6	11	17	25	16	23	14
Influenza	—	—	—	1	4	8	1
Pneumonia	7	6	13	16	25	20	9
Bronchitis	17	10	27	37	37	37	33
Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	3	2	5	5	6	1	2
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	—	4	4	2	5	3	5
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhœa	1	1	2	—	2	1	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	2	4	6	3	5	6
Hyperplasia of Prostate	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Congenital Malformations	2	2	4	2	3	7	2
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases ..	9	18	27	34	36	20	28
Motor Vehicle Accidents	3	2	5	8	4	1	2
All Other Accidents	2	2	4	10	4	10	9
Homicide and Operations of War	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Suicide	1	3	4	5	3	6	3
	226	183	409	416	418	420	324

Table IV
AGES AT DEATH

Years	M	F	1964	1963	1959
Under 1	7	1	8	14	13
1—4	1	1	2	2	—
5—14	1	—	1	4	—
15—24	2	2	4	2	2
25—44	9	6	15	10	10
45—64	78	35	113	98	104
65—74	65	58	123	118	123
Over 75	63	80	143	168	168
Totals ...	226	183	409	416	420

In 1964 there were 409 deaths in Chadderton.

The crude death rate was 12.6 per 1,000 of the population.

The adjusted death rate which takes into account the effect of the age structure of the population on the number of deaths, was 14.3. In 1963 the corresponding adjusted rate was 14.4. Specific causes of death are detailed in Table III and ages at death in Table IV.

Degenerative diseases of the heart and blood vessels, cancer and respiratory diseases were the principal causes of death. This has been the pattern for many years and is the result of the greater proportion of old people in the population and the diminished importance, as a cause of death, of infectious disease.

Among deaths from diseases of the heart and blood vessels, deaths from coronary heart disease have increased considerably in recent years. In 1951, 27 deaths were recorded from this cause, but in 1964 there were 94 such deaths, with males outnumbering females by more than two to one.

Although it may be misleading to draw wide conclusions from statistics derived from a relatively small population the upward trend of mortality from this disease is clear. A similar increase in mortality has been observed nationally.

Many of the victims of this disease are in middle life, and in the same age group there is much physical disablement from non-fatal forms of the disease.

The cause of coronary disease is not fully known but several features of modern life, including smoking, animal fats in food and psychological stress, are suspect.

Table V
INFANT MORTALITY—1964
(Deaths under 1 year of age)

Cause of Death	Under 1 day	1 to 6 days	1 to 4 weeks	1 to 3 months	4 to 12 months	Total
Asphyxia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations ..	—	—	—	—	2	2
Diseases of the Nervous System ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	2	—	—	2
Prematurity	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases ...	—	—	4	—	—	4
	—	—	6	—	2	8

INFANT MORTALITY AND STILL BIRTHS

There were 8 infant deaths giving a mortality rate of 14.7 per 1,000 live births, compared with a figure of 20.0 for England and Wales. Six of these deaths occurred in the first month of life.

There were 6 stillbirths giving a rate per 1,000 births of 10.9.

These figures confirm that the greatest loss of infant life is at or about the time of birth, when conditions such as prematurity, congenital malformation and infection are a severe hazard to the infant.

	STILLBIRTH RATE (per 1,000 total births)	NEO-NATAL RATE (per 1,000 live births)	INFANT MORTALITY RATE (per 1,000 live births)
1964	10.9	11.0	14.7
1963	12.3	16.0	24.9
1959	19.9	18.3	26.4
1954	32	21	33

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There were no maternal deaths in the district during the year. Although maternal deaths are now fortunately very rare, all such deaths associated directly or indirectly with childbirth, are the subject of enquiries instigated by the Minister of Health.

SECTION B

Table VI

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES—1964

Notifiable Diseases	CASES NOTIFIED (After Correction of Diagnosis)									
	Total Cases at all ages	YEARS								
		0+	1+	3+	5+	10+	15+	25+	45+	65 and over
Scarlet Fever	9	—	—	4	5	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	34	3	7	8	16	—	—	—	—	—
*Measles	288	11	89	102	84	1	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis—										
Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis—										
Pulmonary	15	—	1	—	2	—	1	4	5	2
Non-Pulmonary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	16	1	3	6	—	1	1	4	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	4	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—
Food Poisoning	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	367	15	100	120	108	3	3	10	5	2

*One case age unknown.

SCARLET FEVER

Nine cases of scarlet fever were notified, a reduction of 2 on 1963. With modern treatment this disease is not generally a serious menace to health.

WHOOPIING COUGH

There was an increase of 16 cases of this disease over last year. Many cases are now of a mild kind and immunisation against the disease is freely available.

MEASLES

The large number of cases notified reflects, in part, the lack of a means of immunisation against this disease.

Because of possible complications the disease must still be regarded as potentially serious.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS

For the third year in succession, no cases of acute poliomyelitis were notified in Chadderton. If this position is to be maintained, it is essential that all children and young adults are fully immunised against the disease.

DIPHTHERIA

Although no case of diphtheria has been notified in the district since 1949, immunisation of infants and young children cannot be neglected. A high proportion of immune individuals in the community must be maintained to control this disease.

SMALLPOX

The district was again free of smallpox in 1964. There is however a continuing risk of the importation of the disease by travellers from areas of the world in which the disease is endemic.

Medical control of such travellers is the essential measure in preventing the spread of smallpox.

DYSENTERY

Sixteen cases occurred, most of them in young children. Although the disease is generally mild in character it is highly contagious and has considerable nuisance value.

The disease spreads from person to person by direct contact, or through contaminated articles. Hand washing after using the lavatory is most important in preventing the disease.

ACUTE PNEUMONIA

Four cases of this disease were notified in 1964. Bronchopneumonia which is generally a disease of the very young and very old, is not notifiable and is not included here.

FOOD POISONING

One isolated case of food poisoning was notified.

Food poisoning may have serious consequences and can only be prevented by the maintenance of the highest standards of hygiene in food preparation and handling.

Table VII

**NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
COMPARATIVE TABLE**

	1964	1963	1962	1959	1954
Scarlet Fever	9	11	6	31	35
Whooping Cough	34	18	—	21	83
Measles	288	193	150	195	246
Acute Poliomyelitis					
Paralytic	—	—	—	1	—
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	1	—
Tuberculosis					
Pulmonary	15	18	12	22	20
Non-Pulmonary	—	—	2	1	1
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection ...	—	3	—	3	4
Dysentery	16	3	24	51	41
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	1	—	2	—
Pneumonia	4	2	6	6	25
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	2	—
Food Poisoning	1	—	31	10	2
Erysipelas	—	2	—	2	2
	337	251	231	348	639

TUBERCULOSIS

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1964

AGE GROUPS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
YEARS								
Under 5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-14	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-24	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-44	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-64	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
65-74	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 75	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	9	7	—	—	1	1	—	—
	16		—		2		—	

The number of cases of pulmonary disease showed a decrease of two on last year's figures. For the second year no new cases of non-pulmonary disease were notified.

Most cases are now detected in the early stages of the disease by X-ray examinations. Such examinations are carried out at Chest Clinics and by ' Mass Radiography ' Units. Early diagnosis greatly increases the chance of successful treatment. At the end of the year there were 109 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 14 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis on the register.

The necessity did not arise for action to be taken concerning tuberculosis employees in the milk trade, nor was it necessary to remove compulsorily to hospital any persons suffering from the disease.

A tuberculosis health visitor of the County Council carries out the duties of tuberculosis visitation.

Disinfection of rooms and bedding is effected where necessary in cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

SECTION C

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

These services are administered by the Lancashire County Council and for this purpose, Chadderton forms part of Health Division 14. The Medical Officer of Health for Chadderton, is also Divisional Medical Officer. The address of the Divisional Health Office is 'TYLON,' Middleton Road, Chadderton.

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics

Eaves Lane	Thursday, 2—4 p.m. (Doctor in attendance every other Thursday)
Central	Monday, 2—4 p.m. (Doctor in attendance Tuesday and every other Thursday).

A relaxation class was held every second Friday. All expectant mothers in the area are eligible to attend these classes. Post-natal examinations were mainly carried out by the general practitioners. Three midwives serve the area at present.

Child Welfare Clinics

Sessions were held as follows :—

Eaves Lane	Wednesday and Friday, 2—4 p.m. (Doctor in attendance)
Central	Tuesday and Thursday, 2—4 p.m. (Doctor in attendance every other Tuesday and Thursday).

Health Education, one of the main purposes of the Child Welfare Clinics, was carried out by means of posters, pamphlets, and booklets and by individual instruction given by the Health Visitors and Medical Officer.

Day Nurseries

The nurseries provide care for the children of mothers who go out to work, and in particular those who through social circumstances are the breadwinners of the family. The major share of the cost of the County Council nurseries of which there are two in Chadderton, is borne by the ratepayers.

In addition to the County Nurseries, 2 factories in the district provide accommodation for children whose mothers work in the factories.

	Brook Street	Coalshaw Green Road
No. of days County Nurseries open during 1964	246	246
No of places available	8,118	8,118
Total attendances		
0-2	1,715	1,615
3-5	4,377	5,130

Unmarried Mothers

The responsibility for the care of unmarried mothers is placed upon the County Council as local health authority. Those in need of help are put in touch with the appropriate statutory and voluntary services and their admission to mother and baby homes may be arranged.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

Protection by immunisation is now available against small-pox, Poliomyelitis, diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus. Poliomyelitis vaccination is available at clinics to all those between the ages of six months and forty years, and the use of vaccine given by mouth has removed in almost all cases the need for injection.

The importance of receiving protection from these diseases against which immunisation is available must be emphasised once again. Urgent immunisation in the face of a threat of disease seldom produces the degree of protection which routine immunisation affords.

SCHOOL HEALTH

Minor Ailment Clinics

Children referred from school, or brought by parents, may attend the Central Clinic from 9-30 to 10 a.m.

Sessions are held at Eaves Lane Clinic as follows :—

Dental Clinic

Monday	9—12-30	1-30—5-0
Tuesday	9—12-30	1-30—5-0 (from June)
Wednesday ..	9—12-30	1-30—5-0
Thursday	9—12-30	
Friday	9—12-30	1-30—5-0

Dental services are available for scholars, expectant mothers, and certain pre-school children.

Ophthalmic Clinic

The Consultant Ophthalmologists attend the Central Clinic every Tuesday morning and Wednesday afternoon for the treatment of eye disorders in children. Children are seen by appointment only. Cases in need of orthoptic treatment are referred by the Ophthalmologists to the local hospitals

Speech Therapy

Clinics are held at Eaves Lane, all day Monday and Tuesday afternoon. Children requiring correction of speech defects are referred to the Speech Therapist by the Medical Officer.

Chiropody

Mr. J. W. Davidson, Chiropodist, holds two sessions a week at the Central Clinic on Tuesday and Friday mornings. He also carries out foot inspections at local schools.

Educational Guidance

County Teachers of the Deaf attend Eaves Lane Clinic during the year to give educational guidance to partially hearing children who might not otherwise benefit fully from their schooling.

These teachers also carried out routine hearing tests in schools and examined children referred by the School Medical Officer.

DOMICILIARY SERVICES

Home Nursing Service

The Home Nursing Service is provided by the Lancashire County Council through Health Division 14. Four District Nurses and two State Enrolled Assistant Nurses work in the Chadderton area, and a male nurse is also available for certain cases as required.

Details of cases attended by the nurses are given below:—

No. of individual cases attended	3,193
No. of day routine visits	24,518
No. of night routine visits	49
No. of casual visits	883

Home Help Service

This is a divisional service, supervised by a Home Help organiser. A large part of the service is devoted to the care of the aged, handicapped and chronic sick.

Domestic help is provided for families when the mother is prevented from carrying out her duties by reason of confinement or illness.

Tuberculosis Care

A special Health Visitor is employed for this work. Her duties include help and advice to patients in their own homes, contact tracing and attendance at the Chest Clinic.

WELFARE SERVICES

The first aim of the welfare services is to enable old people to continue to live in their own homes. To this end the work of the voluntary organisation is most important and the proper care of old people is dependent on full co-operation between statutory and voluntary organisations.

The special housing schemes with warden supervision, of which Chadderton has five, comprising 180 bungalows, are particularly valuable in helping to preserve the independence of older people.

Residential accommodation for aged persons too frail to live in their own homes is provided in seven divisional homes, one of which is situated in Broadway, Chadderton.

Chadderton has a very active Old People's Welfare Committee which is a fully representative body interested in the care of the elderly. Membership of this Committee includes Councillors, Doctors, District Nurses, Health Visitors, Hospital Almoners, National Assistance Board, National Insurance and Local Authority Officials, together with interested persons from Churches in the district. The Committee's aims are to relieve loneliness and further the health and well-being of those growing old. An essential part of these services is the visiting of old people in the district so that their needs may be ascertained.

There are ten Over Sixties Clubs in the district. These provide a weekly meeting place and are well attended and enjoyed by all.

The local health authority has responsibilities in relation to handicapped persons. These include the blind, the deaf and those suffering from physical disabilities. A register of handicapped persons is kept and help is given to them directly and in co-operation with voluntary bodies.

There are weekly meetings of the social centre for physically handicapped people, and of the social centre for blind persons in the district.

Chiropody sessions for old people are held by appointment at the Central Clinic and Eaves Lane Clinic as follows:—

Central	Wednesday and	
	Thursday	9-0 a.m. to 12 noon
Eaves Lane	Monday	1-30 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.
	Friday	9-0 a.m. to 12 noon

CONVALESCENCE

Applications for convalescence for adults and children come from hospital almoners, social workers, or general practitioners. Financial responsibility rests with the applicant, though assistance is given in necessitous cases. In addition, the Regional Hospital Board has at its disposal convalescent homes as a continuation of treatment for patients requiring same. Admission to this type of home is arranged by the local Hospital Management Committee.

AMBULANCE SERVICES

This service is provided by Lancashire County Council. Vehicles from the two ambulance stations in the division are directed by radio from a Control Centre at Radcliffe (Tel. No. RAD 3021.)

HOSPITALS

General and Maternity

Most Chadderton patients are admitted to one of the two Oldham Hospitals, Oldham Royal Infirmary or the Oldham and District General Hospital. Some maternity cases are admitted to the Woodfield Nursing Home, Oldham. Manchester hospitals are also available as required.

Infectious Diseases

Patients suffering from infectious diseases and requiring hospital treatment are admitted to either Westhulme Hospital, Oldham, or Monsall Hospital, Manchester.

X-Ray Facilities

X-ray facilities are provided by the Radiology Department of the Oldham Hospitals.

Venereal Diseases

Treatment of patients suffering from these diseases is provided at the Oldham and District General Hospital.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Specimens of blood from the ante-natal clinics are sent to the Pathology Department, Oldham and District General Hospital, or to the National Blood Transfusion Service, Roby Street, Manchester. Almost all the pathology specimens were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall, Manchester.

During the year 304 faeces specimens were submitted for examination. Of these 40 showed the presence of Sonne Dysentery organisms, 4 contained Salmonella Typhi-Murium, 2 Salmonella paratyphi B and 3 Sh. flexneri. The remaining 352 specimens were negative.

I am most grateful to Dr. Tobin the Director of the Public Health Laboratory and his staff for their valued help and co-operation which is so readily given to this Department.

CHILDREN ACT, 1948

This Act is administered by the Lancashire County Council, Children's Department, and the Chadderton district is served by

the Area Children's Office at 'Enville House,' Scotland Street, Ashton-under-Lyne. The telephone number is ASHton 4338/9. The Department's main function is to care for children who, because of various family misfortunes, cannot be looked after by their own parents, and children who have been removed from their homes by a court order committing them to the care of the local authority.

The Area Children's Officer reports that :—

During 1964, requests for children to be received into care came from ten families in Chadderton and these involved eighteen children in all. As in previous years efforts were made in every case to find an alternative solution which did not entail the child leaving home, but it was necessary for eight children from six families to be received into care. Four of the applications for care were on account of the illness of the mother, one of father, mother having previously deserted family, and one in respect of a child which had been completely deserted.

Two enquiries from prospective foster parents were received from the Chadderton area during 1964, and both applications were approved for long stay children.

The Authority very carefully investigates all applications for fostering and some applicants later realise that the implications of taking a child into their homes are more difficult than at first anticipated, particularly as placements may involve a certain amount of re-arrangement in their homes. The Lancashire County Children's Committee continues to appeal for foster homes by publicity through public and private meetings, various forms of advertisement and through numerous channels of contact within the area.

An officer from the Children's Department attends every juvenile court to present school and psychiatric reports and to obtain remand home vacancies when these are required. One boy from the Chadderton district was committed to an approved school during 1964, but no children were committed to the care of the local authority.

The Area Children's Committee meets monthly to review the progress of the work of the Department in the district. Chadderton U.D.C. is represented on the Committee by Councillor H. Ogden.

Regular meetings of the Co-ordinating Committee set up to deal with families in need of help and guidance are held, and those attending include the Divisional Medical Officer of Health, Area Children's Officer, local N.S.P.C.C. Inspector, appropriate Health Visitors and School Attendance Officer, the Probation Officer and other interested persons. These meetings prove invaluable in dealing with families whose problems may concern various departments and call upon their respective resources.

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT, 1963

This latest Act imposes a duty on every local authority to make available such advice, guidance and assistance as may promote the welfare of children by diminishing the need to receive children into or keep them in care under the Children Act, 1948, and any provisions made by the local authority may, if it is thought fit, include the giving of assistance in kind, or, exceptionally, in cash.

For the purposes of the Act 'child' means a person under the age of eighteen.

The Act also introduces new legislation in respect of children in need of care, protection of control, juvenile courts, approved schools and general provisions as to the employment of children and young persons.

Health Department,
422, Middleton Road,
Chadderton,
July, 1965.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council,
Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you a report upon the work done during 1964 by the staff of the Public Health Department.

Mr. J. Smith took up the appointment of Chief Clerk in the Department on the 8th June, 1964, following upon the resignation of Mr. S. Locking.

As has been the practice in previous reports comments upon the varied aspects of the administration are made under the appropriate headings, but in this introduction it is felt particular attention should be drawn to the following :

1964 saw an impetus in the abolition of waste water closets in Chadderton and the steps taken should mean the entire elimination of these insanitary closets in a short time.

The year also saw a new approach to clearance of unfit houses, which, as time goes on, can only bring benefit to the Urban District.

Progress was also maintained in the battle for Clean air, one Order being confirmed and another being made affecting 2112 dwellings within the district. This was done despite the criticisms made of the Government's fuel policy by many throughout the country, and the knowledge that some Local Authorities had decided on a 'go slow' method. The Council is to be congratulated on its efforts to secure a cleaner atmosphere.

During the year consideration was given to refuse disposal and future trends, but it can only be said that nothing of great value emerged, except for a decision to purchase land adjacent to the present tipping site.

I thank sincerely all who have provided statistics for inclusion in the Report and for the help given in its production. I must also express thanks for the splendid spirit of co-operation which exists amongst officers in the various sections of the Authority. Assistance is readily given by all and it helps considerably in administration when one has such valuable co-operation.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health and Housing Committees, I say thanks for their help and consideration, and to Dr. Brackenridge and his Deputy Dr. Foster, my thanks are given for the way they have worked with me. I also express my great appreciation of the support and efforts of the staff in the Public Health Department.

One cannot conclude without making reference to the sudden death in June of the Clerk of the Council, Mr. L. Stott. His demise came as a great shock to all who knew and worked with him, and my appreciation of the help he afforded me, the consideration he gave to any proposals affecting policy, and the regard I know he had for the Department is now placed on record.

I am,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES MANN,
Senior Public Health Inspector.

SECTION D

GENERAL SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

It often comes as a surprise to the average person, if there be such, to learn the varied responsibilities of a Public Health Department, and the duties undertaken by a Public Health Inspector, yet there is a peculiar trait that if some environmental difficulty is encountered, that same person will contact the Department for assistance and advice.

Someone has written that statistics prove many things, but that there are many facets of life where statistics have no place, and this applies again to Local Government Administration particularly in its relationship to the field of Public Health. The following data lists visits to a varied type of premises, the service of notices requesting an assortment of work to be done, the work accomplished and incidentals of that nature, but it cannot, nor does it attempt, to give details of the enquiries at the office counter, the interviews which take place, and the many other everyday occurrences which one meets in dealing with the public.

The fact that there has been no action taken in the Police Court, the fact that there are not more notices served to be reported upon, is not an indication of work not done, but rather points out the work accomplished in a quiet way by persuasion and interview, plus the fact that repairs to property are being done much more expeditiously than they used to be, and that most landlords accept their obligations without too much pressure being brought to bear upon them.

In this section of the report the tables given, and the comments made all directly relate to the environment of the individual, and are, in many ways, connected with the fundamentals of Preventive Medicine.

Table VIII
MISCELLANEOUS VISITS AND DETAILS OF NOTICES
FOR 1964

Number of visits to cases of infectious diseases	43
Number of disinfections carried out	8
Re-inspections of notices served	1,254
Visits re. vermin	154
„ to factories	126
„ to stables and piggeries	25
„ re. smoke observations	9
„ re. Shops Act	149
„ to Schools	7
„ re. drains and drain tests	1,119
„ to defective dustbins	455
„ re. offensive accumulations	31
„ re. swimming baths water sampling	6
„ re. Pet Animals Act	3
„ re. keeping poultry	5
„ re. marine stores	6

„ re. public cleansing	245
„ to tip and salvage depot	149
„ re. atmospheric pollution	148
„ to rag flock premises	1
„ re. storage of petroleum	21
„ re. fresh water closets	336
„ re. waste water closets	531
„ re. sanitary pails	14
„ to tents, vans, sheds and fairgrounds	243
Interviews and other visits	316

Notices Served

Informal Notices	99
Statutory Notices	296

Statutory Notices

Public Health Act, 1936

Section 24	11
„ 39	4
„ 45	8
„ 47	241
„ 93	10

Clean Air Act, 1956

Section 12	22
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Notices Complied With

Informal notices	113
Statutory notices by owners	36
Statutory notices complied with by Council in default of owner	66
No. of Summary Proceedings taken	—

Table IX

DEFECTS FOUND AND REMEDIED 1964

	Found	Remedied
Defective roofs and flashings	15	23
„ chimney stacks	4	6
„ rainwater pipes and eavesgutters ...	21	16
„ pointing and brickwork of walls...	15	14
„ doors, windows and sashcords	37	20
„ damp walls	2	1
„ plaster	7	6
„ ceilings	5	4
„ floors and stairs	6	3
„ firegrates	3	2
„ sinks	1	—
„ waste pipes and channels	7	6
„ drains	8	7
„ closets (fresh water) and structures	38	27
„ closets (waste water) and structures	7	8
„ smoke nuisances	—	1
„ dustbins	1,165	1,213
Miscellaneous	8	7

WATER SUPPLY

Oldham Corporation Waterworks Department supplies water to the majority of the houses in Chadderton, but there are a number where water is piped to them from the Manchester City Waterworks, and others which receive water from the Heywood and Middleton Water Board. Wherever water is received from an undertaking it is piped to the house internally and there are no joint supplies from standpipes in the area.

This is not meant to imply that supplies from the undertakings are fully satisfactory. Comment has previously been made that there are many instances of too many houses sharing one service pipe from the mains with a resultant severe loss in pressure when a number of taps are turned on. The undertakings responsible for the supply could, if they so desired, take action to alleviate this position, and the Council now has powers under the provisions of Section 96 of the Housing Act, 1964, to assist in expense which might be incurred by householders. With the trend towards the provision of bathrooms and internal water-closets, it may well be that, in the not too far distant future, the problem will have to be more seriously dealt with than hitherto.

All the water undertakers obtain their supplies from upland surfaces areas, the supply throughout the year was plentiful, and there were no complaints about quality except in a few minor instances. These complaints concerned pollution which was usually caused by some repair to the mains and inadequate mains flushing.

Eleven houses in the northern part of the district continue to draw water from shallow wells. Due to their positioning, and the excessive cost which would be involved in providing a piped supply there is little hope of improving the situation until housing development reaches them, and this is highly unlikely unless the decision as to the 'green belt' is altered.

Two samples of water from the mains supplies were submitted during the year for bacteriological examination at the Public Health Laboratory and both were reported as satisfactory.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

These are mentioned in the report each year, but the responsibility for the prevention of their gross pollution, so far as Chadderton is concerned, is that of the Mersey and Weaver River Board. The streams in the area are the River Irk, Wince Brook, Bower Brook and Springbrook, and, whilst it is true to say all are polluted, it can be said that no nuisance giving rise to complaint was observed during 1964.

SEWERAGE, SEWAGE DISPOSAL AND DRAINAGE

No new sewers were laid during 1964, and no work, other than maintenance, was carried out at the Council's sewage works is reported by the Engineer and Surveyor. Some progress was made during the year with regard to the scheme for the installation of pumping plant to convey the Chadderton sewage to Oldham County Borough's Sewage Works.

The Council's Engineer and Surveyor further reports :—

Recorded flows at the Sewage Disposal Works from 1st January, 1964 to 31st December, 1964.

		Average over 12 months
Total volume treated at works	802,624,000	66,885,333
Total volume to storm tanks	11,144,000	928,666
Total volume of flow at works	813,768,000	67,814,000

Daily average 2,287,742
Maximum daily flow 4,200,000

In the northern part of the area, there are a few farms and cottages which, because of their somewhat isolated situation, have no sewerage system, and because of this a service is provided weekly for the collection and disposal of the contents of 28 pail closets.

The sludge from a small disposal plant serving one farm was also removed as occasion demanded during the year.

The Council employs a man who devotes part of his time to the cleansing of blockages in drains and part to rodent control. With regard to the former the work is done upon receipt of a complaint or other notification of a choked drain and at no cost to the householder. This is something on which comment has previously been made, and it is to the Council's credit that this service is provided, but there is a section of the Public who tend to demand this service as a right. It should be borne in mind that a charge could be levied for the release of blockages in private drainage systems.

During the past year the drainage labourer made 257 visits in connection with choked drains. 234 visits were paid with regard to choked and defective waste water closets.

The tracing of drainage defects and the supervision of repairs is a task of the inspectors, and a total of 862 visits were paid during the year. This is a duty which all too often does not receive the credit it deserves, but it is an important part of the work, as defective drainage systems can cause considerable nuisance.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

Early in 1964 when estimates for 1964/65 were being considered, the Health Committee asked that £3,000 be allowed in the Rate Estimate so that some payment could be made towards the conversion of waste water closets and pail closets to water closets. It was finally decided that loan consent should be obtained from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government so that a scheme could be launched which would lead to the abolition of all waste water closets in the district. This sanction was received in June and, as a result, there was a decision made that statutory action would be taken to effect the conversions of the closets.

Prior to loan sanction being sought a rough survey of the district was carried out to establish the number of waste water closets in use and it was found there were approximately 910 scattered throughout the area.

During the year 243 notices under the provisions of section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936, were served, and the Council proceeded to secure the services of a contractor to carry out the alterations.

89 Conversions were carried out by the Council's contractor and 186 were done by householders with the aid of grant from the authority.

Allowing for the conversion rate to proceed at this speed and for abolition of certain closets because of clearance areas, all waste water closets should be gone from Chadderton in 1968.

It is good to be able to report that firm action is now being taken to secure the removal of these unhygienic closets which, though they may have served some useful purpose when water supplies were short, have often given rise to some considerable nuisance and proved difficult to cleanse.

Table X
CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

Type of Closet	Converted to W.C. 1964	Number at end of 1964
Pail Closets	—	28
Waste Water Closets	275	691
Trough Closets	—	—
Fresh Water Closets	—	12,957
	275	13,895

DISINFESTATION AND RODENT CONTROL

During 1964 there were 4 visits paid to dwelling houses in connection with disinfestation of the premises and in all cases it was because of cockroach infestation. This is indicative of the advanced social conditions now appertaining, though it may also reflect a greater use of insecticides by householders who have bought the material themselves, rather than notify the Health Department. Whatever it is, one can say there is diminution of the pests which were once common in many households.

Table XI supplies information as to what was done with regard to Rodent Control. The visits there recorded merely relate to the work done by the rodent operator, and do not include visits paid by Inspectors when it was found necessary to test drainage systems or carry out other work which could not be expected of the operator. No heavy infestation was found during the year and the treatments, in the main, were for the odd rat or mouse seen by people in the yard, or in the garden, or heard under the floor.

Only one sewer treatment was carried out during the year and that was in May when Fluoroacetemide was used as the poison. The use of this seems to have had very satisfactory results and it has gone far in reducing the rat population. This particular poison has highly dangerous qualities, and great care has to be exercised when using it, but its use as a rodenticide is proving worthwhile.

Table XI
PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949
ACTION TAKEN—1964

	Local Author- ity	Dwelling Houses (inc. Coun- cil Houses)	All other (including Business Premises)	Total of Cols. 1, 2 & 3	Agri- cultural
I. Number of properties in Local Authority's District ...	21	11,969	1,680	13,670	32
II. Number of properties inspected as a result of:—					
(a) Notification	2	216	8	226	—
(b) Survey under the Act ...	9	9	1	19	1
(c) Otherwise (e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose)	—	—	—	—	—
III. Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	11	918	36	—	1
IV. Number of properties inspected (in Sect. II) which were found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats—Major	—	—	—	—	—
—Minor	3	148	7	—	—
(b) Mice—Major	—	—	2	—	—
—Minor	—	60	2	—	—
V. Number of infested properties (in Sect. IV) treated by the Local Authority	1	176	3	—	—
VI. Total treatments carried out —including re-treatments	3	621	26	—	—
VII. Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act:					
(a) Treatment	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural Work (i.e., Proofing)	—	—	—	—	—
VIII. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act	—	—	—	—	—
IX. Legal Proceedings	—	—	—	—	—
X. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	—	—	—	—	—

SEWER TREATMENTS—1964

Number of manholes in the district—1,333

May

Number of manholes baited 550

(Fluoroacetemide was used)

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND REFUSE DISPOSAL

Despite great difficulties due to major vehicle repairs, which took some considerable time to effect, a regular seven day collection of house refuse was maintained throughout the year. When two vehicles out of three which normally operate are in a garage awaiting repair it causes some upset to a refuse collection system, but when the time spent in a garage extends to a period of six months it can then nearly cause chaos. It was fortunate that the Council was able to hire a vehicle whilst the two vehicles were away, and it was still more fortunate that the third rear loading vehicle and a side loader which had to be brought into use did not suffer any major accident. Had that occurred or had there been any breakdown of the hired vehicle regular collection would not have been maintained.

Mention was made in the report for 1963 that early consideration should be given to the purchase of another refuse collection vehicle. 1964 proved there was some force in the argument, but, except that demonstrations of various types of vehicles were seen, no decision of any practical use was reached. Is efficiency to be thought of as something which can operate without the real tools for the job so long as the job appears to be done ?

A table at the end of this portion of the report gives details of the fleet operated by the Department. The refuse collection vehicles operate in all weathers, in the most dusty conditions, and run over varying ground surfaces. It will be noted from the table two vehicles which are in regular use have operated continuously since March, 1956. It is seriously suggested that there is a case for some replacement or same spare which can allow maintenance without the demand for quick return to service.

In the table of the Analysis of Loads—1964 it can be noted that 699 loads of house refuse were collected during the year. This is an increase of 133 loads over those reported for 1963, and the figure relates to the collection of the more bulky items of refuse which cannot be collected during the normal routine. No charge is made for this service and the material collected varies considerably, giving rise to some disposal problems.

Disposal of refuse on Crossley Bridge Tip continued as of yore, but the Health Committee, after considering a report upon the expected life of the tip, toured the area in an effort to obtain other ground for this work. No definite action was taken, except that towards the end of the year it was decided that efforts be made to purchase land owned by the British Transport Commission and enclosing the disused railroad track alongside the tip.

During May some trouble from fire arose, but the year was uneventful so far as normal disposal went.

Salvage collection was maintained throughout the year, and the disposal of the various materials presented no serious problems, though the prices obtained for some metal made one wonder

whether or not the collection was worth while. However, it must be said that this fact relates mostly to bulky articles such as dis-used washers, metal drums and the like, the disposal of which by depositing upon the tip would create voids and cause more unsightliness.

The department also continued to collect and dispose of trade and industrial wastes. Towards the end of the year it became increasingly evident that there would need to be some reorganisation of this section of the service, with particular regard to the charges and the bringing into the scheme of many tradesfolk who were having waste removed without charge. 1965 should see these matters rectified. 1,056 loads of trade refuse were collected during 1964, and a number of industrial firms had an agreement whereby they could dispose of their waste upon the Council's tip.

In January, 1964, the Council acquired a Johnson Suction Cleaner for street cleansing, and this allowed the use of two mechanical sweepers during most of the year. It proved extremely difficult to maintain a staff of manual sweepers, and there were occasions when the two mechanical sweepers could not be operated, but generally there was improvement in this service.

Details of the fleet of vehicles operated by the Department are listed herewith.

Vehicle	Reg. No.	Date of Registration
Ford Tipping Lorry.	HBV 98	December, 1951
Dennis Side Loader.	VTD 296	May, 1955
Karrier Yorkshire Sweeper Collector.	TNF 599	November, 1956
Dennis Paxit Mark II.	XTF 528	March, 1956
Dennis Paxit Mark II.	XTF 529	March, 1956
Karrier Bantam (General Motor)	UNA 995	May, 1957
Dennis Paxit Continuous Loader.	903 XTE	February, 1962
Johnson Suction Cleaner.	CTD 766B	January, 1964
Karrier Bantam (General Motor)	LBU 776	(Purchased second-hand May, 1964)

This section of the report cannot be concluded without thanks being once again expressed to those men who, despite much adverse criticism, turn out in all weathers to dispose of the citizens' wastes. They may, on occasions, appear careless, there may be times when they cause annoyance, but they perform work which the average man shuns and do a job which is of vital importance to the health and welfare of the community.

DUSTBIN REPLACEMENT SCHEME

During 1964 a total of 919 dustbins was delivered under the scheme introduced first in 1959. The scheme provides that a householder shall have the free replacement of a dustbin as and when required. The provisions of the first dustbin (i.e. those to houses newly built) is the responsibility of the owner. The number of dustbins sold during the year was 72.

Table XII
PUBLIC CLEANSING
DETAILS AS TO COLLECTION OF REFUSE—1964

No. of Motor	No. of dustbins emptied	No. of loads	Weight to tip			Average weight per load			Average No. of dustbins per load
			tons	cwts.	qrs.	tons	cwts.	qrs.	
27	110	2	1	14	0	17	0		55
28	82,176	905	875	5	0	19	1		90
29	92,905	409	1,076	11	0	2	12	2	227
30	130,150	562	1,486	10	0	2	13	0	231
32	15,350	195	192	4	0		19	0	78
33	209,023	736	1,808	3	0	2	9	0	284
LBU 776	320	4	3	18	0		19	2	80
Hired Vehicle	74,894	330	791	1	0	2	7	0	226
Demonstration Vehicle	4,665	15	58	15	0	3	18	0	310
	609,593	3,158	6,294	1	0	1	19	1	193

ANALYSIS OF LOADS—1964

Loads

3,287	Refuse Collection.
1,056	Trade Refuse taken to Tip.
207	Canteen refuse.
47	Condemned food to sewage works.
699	Household refuse needing special collection.
353	Covering material to Tip.
238	Ashes from schools.
753	Salvage Collection.
52	Nightsoil to Sewage Works.
145	Ashes from Baths to Tip.
46	Library books to and from Branch Libraries.
133	Road dirt from Orderly's Dumps.
75	Delivery of dustbins.
88	Collection of waste for which special payment made
99	Public Offices

7,278 **Total**

Table XIII
SALVAGE COLLECTION AND INCOME—1964

	tons	cwts	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Mixed Paper	170	5	3	0	1,192	0	3
Rags and Woollens	15	7	3	0	116	7	2
Steel and Mixed Steel	5	0	2	0	24	16	9
Destructor Bales	28	18	3	0	159	3	1
Cast Iron	7	15	1	0	60	13	0
Light Iron	36	5	1	0	34	13	6
Iron Beds	1	14	0	0	7	13	0
Lead	—	3	2	10	9	17	6
Copper	—	2	1	8	20	11	0
Aluminium	—	11	1	4	30	2	5
Brass	—	—	3	26	5	17	9
Spelter	—	—	1	12	—	6	8
Baled Bins	11	2	0	0	30	16	1
	<u>277</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1,692</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>2</u>

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

On 1st July, 1964, the No. 5 Order came into operation and on September confirmation of the No. 6 Order was received. It can thus be claimed that, despite the changed fuel policy notified in 1963, despite the fact that there was some confusion in many people's minds as to future clean air policy, and despite the fact that the cost of obtaining a purer atmosphere was increasing to some considerable extent, there was no hesitancy in the minds of Chadderton Councillors that the work must go on. In December, the No. 7 Order was made.

This is to the great credit of the Council and if the progress can be maintained the whole of the district should be covered by control orders very early in the 1970's. As the programme stands there are a further 5 orders to be made.

Whilst there remains some opposition to the making of orders it is now much less than in former years, and there are many signs that the majority of people are beginning to realise the value of clean air and the burning of some form of smokeless fuel. It was also realised towards the end of the year that the increased grants now payable were encouraging people to install much better heating installations. 1965 will probably see much impetus in this direction.

The Council is playing its part in the atmospheric pollution records being made by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Daily readings of smoke and sulphur pollution were taken throughout the year by the use of a volumetric recording apparatus housed in the Central Library building, whilst monthly readings of Sulphur Dioxide pollution are obtained from an instrument in the field of the Girl's Grammar School on Broadway. The results obtained from the use of these instruments are forwarded to the above-mentioned body each month.

Atmospheric pollution from industrial sources caused little trouble during 1964, though there remained 34 chimneys serving industrial furnaces within the district. Nine half-hourly observations were made during the year, but gave no cause for further action.

SMOKE OBSERVANCE—1964

Number of half-hourly observations	9
Number of minutes black smoke	2
Number of minutes dark smoke	28½
Number of minutes of slight or no smoke	239½
Number of interviews and written notifications	1
Number of prosecutions	Nil

Table XIV
Smoke Control Area Progress

Area	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	Total
Acreage	156	40	480	210	101	875	256	2,018
Private Dwellings ..	1,279	146	481	292	384	1,085	1,706	5,373
Local Authority Dwellings ...	133	—	3	228	588	—	406	1,358
Commercial Premises	5	1	5	7	21	13	70	123
Industrial Premises	—	—	8	2	4	14	4	32
Others	2	—	8	7	1	31	9	108
Total Premises	1,419	147	505	536	998	1,143	2,195	6,994
Date submitted to Ministry ...	27.8.59	19.1.60	29.8.61	22.1.62	17.10.62	14.3.63	—	—
Objections received .	800	29	1	4	2	2	—	838
Objections withdrawn ...	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	4
Date of Public Enquiry ...	13.1.60	5.5.60	—	13.6.62	27.2.63	Awat'd	—	—
Date of Confirmation ...	31.3.60	9.11.60	10.1.62	16.8.62	4.6.63	Awat'd	—	—
Date of Operation	1.12.60	1.10.61	1.7.63	1.7.63	1.7.64	Awat'd	—	—

Table XV

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

(1) Inspections for purposes of provisions as to Health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors) during 1964.

Premises	Number on Register	No. of Inspections	No. of Written Notices	No. of Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	10	6	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	136	117	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	18	—	—	—
	164	123	—	—

(2) Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of Cases in which Defects were found				Number of cases in which pro secutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defec- tive	1	1	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for the sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	1	—	1	—

FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES

Table XV gives an indication of the number of factories which are registered and the number of inspections made during 1964. Of the 167 premises listed it was only necessary on one occasion to give verbal notice to the occupier of one factory, and this was for a minor defect in a convenience.

Insanitary conditions are seldom found in the factories of today and this is due much more to the demand of the employee plus the will of the employer to retain his or her labour force than to actual legislation.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This Act came into force on 1st August, 1964, though matters affecting registration had been in force from 1st May, and it formed something of a new charter for the masses employed in offices and shops. The administration of the Act places a further burden upon the resources of the Public Health Department, but it will be some time before the full impact will be felt.

The operation of the Act also brought with it a spate of regulations concerning the fencing of machinery and apparatus used in shops and offices, regulations concerning sanitary accommodation, regulations with regard to the provision of first aid equipment, together with a variety of circulars and instructions concerning the reporting of accidents and the nature of records to be kept.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

Inspections under the provisions of the above Act totalled 149. Informal action was necessary in one instance with regard to half day closing, but the offending occupier co-operated satisfactorily. No other action was found necessary during the year.

There are many varying types of shops in the district, but none where large numbers of assistants are employed, and, in the main, shops are attached to the living accommodation of the occupiers.

SWIMMING BATHS

The Baths Manager has submitted the following for inclusion in this report.

The total attendance of scholars in conducted parties for swimming instruction was	37,667
The total number of payments by persons using the swimming bath and excluding above was	59,992
Old age Pensioners availing themselves of the use of the slipper baths at reduced rates totalled	1,555
The number of allocations to people using the wash-house totalled	24,925

The Chadderton Amateur Swimming Club with a membership of 532 held weekly sessions on Tuesday evenings at the Baths.

The Central Council of Physical Recreation for Adults organised two 'Learn to Swim' Courses during the year.

During the year six samples of water from the pool were submitted for bacteriological examination and all were reported as being of satisfactory standard.

No constructional alterations were made during the year to the bath or the filtration plant.

SCHOOLS

The Divisional Education Officer gives a list of schools similar to that provided for the previous few years, no new schools having been erected during 1964.

Thus there remain in the district:—

16 Primary Schools.	3 Secondary Modern Schools.
2 Grammar Schools.	1 Day Special School.

A Junior Training Centre under the control of the Lancashire County Council Health Committee is situated in the Urban District.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

Some considerable trouble was caused during the year by caravan dwellers parking on sites within the urban boundary. The occupiers of the caravans were usually persons engaged in the collection of scrap metal and nuisance was often created by the litter deposited. The sites selected mainly were those at the rear of Fields New Road, one at Mill Brow, and one off Middleton Road at Mills Hill.

Two of the sites are owned by the Council, and trespass notices were served upon the occupiers of the caravans within a short time of their arrival in each case, but it was sometimes found necessary to enlist the help of the Police to secure removal from the site.

The third site is owned by the British Transport Commission and it was not easy to secure removal on occasions, but the Police attached to British Railways co-operated, and except on one occasion, the parking period was very limited.

Use of one site was finally prevented by the execution of certain road works, but until development of the other sites takes place, it will prove well nigh impossible to prevent them being used by these caravan dwellers, even though their stay is often limited to much less than 48 hours.

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM AND CALCIUM CARBIDE

The number of licences issued for the storage of petroleum in underground tanks totalled	35
The number of licences issued for the storage of petroleum mixtures totalled	8
Visits paid in connection with administration of the Act and Regulations totalled	21

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1957

No registerable or licenced premises operated in the district during the year though there continued to operate a number of plants manufacturing certain types of filling materials. One manufacturer of cotton mill puffs ceased working during the year.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

A complaint of noise nuisance from a number of residents of houses opposite a cotton mill was received and considered by the Health Committee. Night shift running was stated to be causing some disturbance, but investigation showed that, whilst some noise was created, it was insufficient to warrant action.

Another complaint received related to a noise from vibratory screens which were installed in part of a factory near houses. The occupiers of the factory after informal approach tried minimising the nuisance by insulating the room in which the screens were housed, but without much practical success, and finally it was decided to re-site the machines in a new building at some distance from the houses and where better insulation could be effected. Work in this direction was proceeding as the year closed.

Eight visits were paid to the factories involved, and no other complaints were received during the year.

ANIMALS ESTABLISHMENT BOARDING ACT, 1964

This Act came into operation on the first January, 1964, and it required all establishments where animals were boarded to be licensed by the Local Authority.

Three licences were issued during the year. No complaints concerning the premises were received and no contraventions were found.

OFFENSIVE TRADES AND MARINE STORES

No offensive trade as defined under the Public Health Act, 1936, was carried on in the Urban area during 1965.

There were operating 9 registered dealers in old metal under the provisions of Section 86 of the Public Health Amendment Act of 1907. Six visits were made to these premises during the year.

Following upon the result of an enquiry by the Minister of Housing and Local Government late in 1963 on a planning appeal, premises formerly used for engineering, were allowed to be occupied by a firm carrying on the business of rag sorting.

SECTION E

FOOD INSPECTION

FOOD PREMISES

Table XVI gives an indication of the type and number of premises where food is prepared, stored, or sold and it can be noted from it that these premises received fair supervision throughout the year.

It was necessary on one occasion to take informal action about the conditions existing at a works canteen in the district, and this proved satisfactory in improving the standards.

In general a fairly high standard of hygiene is maintained though, as can be expected, there are one or two instances where verbal cautions have been needed, usually with the desired results.

Table XVI

Type of Premises	No.	No. of Inspections
General Grocers and Provision Dealers	123	200
Greengrocers and Fishmongers	31	21
Meat Shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meats, tripe, etc.)	36	61
Bakers and Confectioners	24	29
Fried Fish Shops	20	2
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice-cream, etc.)	29	62
Licensed Premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafes, snack bars and similar catering establishments	84	175

Table XVII

**Premises registered under Section 16 of the
Food and Drugs Act, 1955**

Type of Business	No. Registered	No. of Inspections
Ice-Cream Premises	98	8
Sausage Manufacturers	16	58
Cooked Meat Manufacturers	13	90
Fish Frying Premises	20	2
Pickling and Preserve Works	2	8
Meat Pie Makers	25	29

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part within the district

Table XVIII
MEAT INSPECTION—1963

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number Killed.....	499	117	1	2,238	53	—
Number Inspected	499	117	1	2,238	53	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	53	26	—	43	1	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	10.62%	24.78%	0.0%	1.92%	1.88%	—
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.00%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	—
Cysticercosis						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total Weight Condemned—437lbs.

MEAT INSPECTION

229 visits to the two slaughterhouses operating within the district were made during the year, and it is good to report that 100 per cent inspection of all meat carcasses was made. To maintain this it meant that inspectors had to sacrifice time on a Sunday so that the conditions of the Meat Inspection Regulations could be observed. In an industrial area where people are seeking to operate a four to five day week, and where shop assistants are now in many cases working five days out of seven, it seems strange that animals have to be slaughtered on Sundays to provide for the needs of butchers, or, as they claim, their customers. Where slaughtering is carried on in public slaughterhouses, the local authority concerned can regulate the hours of slaughtering. There are many large firms who find it unnecessary to slaughter outside normal hours, but Sunday slaughtering is still regularly carried on in these small private premises. One can appreciate the fact of the non-interference with the liberty of the individual to some extent, but is it fair that local authority officers should have their weekends spoilt because of the whims of a certain section of the catering fraternity? Shops are compelled to close for one half day during the week because of legislation, and special orders have been made to cover butcher's premises. Cannot some legislation be introduced to regularise slaughtering hours?

It is good to report once again that the Government policy for the eradication of Tuberculosis amongst cattle is having a marked effect. Out of the 499 animal carcasses inspected in Chadderton during 1964, no tuberculosis condition was found.

Income from meat inspection totalled £134 17s. 0d. for the year.

ICE CREAM

There are no manufacturers of this commodity within the Urban Area.

Eight samples of pre-packed ice cream were taken and all reported upon as satisfactory from a bacteriological standpoint.

UN SOUND FOOD

Table XIX lists the types and weights of food condemned during the year because of voluntary surrender by the vendors. Wholesalers and retailers are quick to call in the services of the Health Department when any food is suspect, and in the case of the former a great amount of time can be spent in issuing condemnation certificates for a variety of goods.

Thanks must be expressed to the County Medical Officer and the County Analyst for the information provided in Table XX. Samples are obtained by one of the County Inspectors, the Urban District not yet having the functions of a Food and Drugs Authority.

TABLE XIX
UN SOUND FOOD CONDEMNED—1964

	lbs.
Tinned Meats	567
Tinned Fruit and Fruit Juices	883
Tinned Soups and Vegetables	386
Tinned Peas and Beans	30
Tinned Fish	114
Tinned Jam	85
Tinned Puddings	88
Tinned Milk and Cream	23
Vegetables	9
Preserves	118
Fruit	2
Butter	125
Meat	26
Miscellaneous	32
	<hr/>
	2,288
	<hr/>

Table XX

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT—1955

SAMPLES SUBMITTED FOR EXAMINATION—1964

	No. of Samples taken
Flour, Confectionery	2
Cooling Powders	1
Coffee Extract	1
Self-Raising Flour	2
Drinking Chocolate	1
Dripping	1
Aspirin Tablets	2
Butter	1
Meat Paste	1
Tincture of Iodine	1
Liquid Paraffin	1
Malt Vinegar	1
Borax	1
Oatmeal	1
Fruit Curd	1
Icipen Tablets	1
Chewing Gum	1
Double Devon Cream	1
Magarine	1
Meat, Potted	1
Orange Drink, Concentrated	1
Dessicated Coconut	2
Fruit, Canned	2
Shrimps, Canned	1
Tea	1
Soup, Canned	1
Fish Paste, Canned	1
Ground Ginger	1
Cough and Cold Mixture	1
Comfrey	1
British Sherry	2
Olive Oil B.P.	1
Fish, Canned	2

	No. of Samples taken
Cooking Fat	2
Bacon	2
Beef Sausage	1
Marmalade	1
Blancmange Powder	1
Cough Medicine	1
Actal Tablets	1
Cod Liver Oil	1
Mixed Pickles	1
Coffee	1
Lard	1
Rice	3
Epsom Salts B.P.	1
Saccharin Tablets	1
Bread	2
Sugar	1
Bicarbonate of Soda	1
Tapioca	1
Malt Loaf	1
Vegetables, Dried	1
Butter Sponge Jam Pudding	1
Spaghetti Sauce Seasoning with Mushrooms	1
Orange Fruit Juice Syrup, Canned	1
Almond Essence	1
Cereals and Pulses	1

All the samples shown in Table XX were reported to be genuine with the exception of the following:—

SAMPLING—1964

Type	Result of Analysis	Action Taken
1 Formal Milk	Fat 2.6%, deficient 13.3% fat.	Farmer interviewed.
1 Formal Milk	Contained 0.01 international unit penicillin per ml.	Farmer and Milk Marketing Board informed.
1 Formal Milk	Contained 0.02 international unit penicillin per ml.	Dairy notified.
1 Rice	Contained 1 small fragment of stone weighing 7 mgms. in 9 ozs. of sample; otherwise genuine.	Supplier communicated with.
1 Rice	Contained 14 small stones weighing 0.27 grammes, together with 0.62 grammes of brown discoloured rice grains and 0.13 grammes of other cereal grains. Sample weighed 13.4 grammes.	
1 Cereals and Pulses	Heavily infested with mites.	Stock examined with a view to surrender.

SECTION F

HOUSING

Table XXI shows the progress made in relation to the clearance of unfit houses, and the erection of new houses during the year.

The under-mentioned Clearance Orders were Confirmed during the year :—

Drury Lane (No. 6) Area	17 houses
Walsh Street (No. 1) Area	9 houses
Cowhill (No. 11) Area	7 houses
Peel Street Area	18 houses
Foxdenton Lane (No. 3) Area	4 houses
Top o'th' Green (No. 5) Area	4 houses

Closing and Demolition Orders were made in respect of 6 houses, whilst the Council demolished 11 houses in the Butler Green district previously acquired with this intention. A further 9 houses in Old Lane were purchased with a view to their clearance.

Following upon a report of suggested clearance of houses in the period 1964 to 1969, the Housing Committee decided, after a tour of the district, to secure clearance of houses in the Busk Area in three phases. It was also decided to seek extensive clearance in the Cowhill and Yew Tree areas, together with the clearance of smaller pockets of unfit properties.

This new programme, if carried out, will allow of better development, and assist in the prevention of the criticism of the clearance of houses without allowance for re-development.

Two cases of overcrowding involving fifteen persons were relieved during the year and it can be reported there does not appear to exist any serious overcrowding, though there remain a number of families where bedroom accommodation is insufficient. The Housing Manager reports that at the end of the year, there were 55 sub-tenant families on the Council's waiting list and that 56 families would be better placed by exchange of tenancies of Council houses.

The tables which now follow relate to the statistics relative to Housing during 1964.

Table XXI

(a) STATISTICS

1. Number of new houses erected during the year :—

	HOUSES	FLATS
(i) By the local authority	16	—
(ii) By other local authorities	—	—
(iii) By other bodies or persons	19	—

2. Total no. of Council-owned dwellings existing at end of year 1764

3. Inspections of dwelling-houses during this year :—

- (i) (a) Total no. of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts) 2874
 - (b) No. of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose 5530
 - (c) No. of dwelling-houses in (a) above found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit 104
 - (ii) Total no. of dwelling-houses existing at end of year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit and in respect of which
 - (a) Demolition Orders have been made (at any time) 107
 - (b) Demolition or Closing Orders have not yet been made Approx. 629
-

4. Houses Demolished :—

In Clearance Areas :—

	Houses Demolished	Displaced during year Persons	Families
(i) Houses unfit for human habitation	27	122	49
(ii) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	—	—	—

(iii) Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
---------------------------------------------------------------------------	---	---	---

Not in Clearance Areas :—

(iv) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	7	10	3
(v) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	14	15	6
(vi) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts ...	—	—	—
(vii) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	—	—	—

5. Unfit Houses Closed.

(i) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1), 35(1), Housing Act, 1957	1	4	1
(ii) Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
(iii) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—

6. Unfit Houses Made Fit and Houses in which Defects were remedied :—

	By Owner	By Local Authority
(i) After informal action by Local Authority	87	—
(ii) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	38	55
(b) Section 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957	—	—
(iii) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957 ...	—	—

7. Unfit Houses in Temporary Use, Housing Act, 1957 :—

Position at end of year :—	No. of houses (1)	No. of separate dwellings contained in col. (1) (2)
(i) Retained for temporary accommodation		
(a) Under Section 48	—	—
(b) Under Section 17(2)	—	—
(c) Under Section 46	—	—
(ii) Licensed for temporary occupation under Section 34 or 53	—	—

8. Purchase of Houses by Agreement :—

	No. of occupants No. of of houses houses in col. (1) (1) (2)	
Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased during the year	—	—

9. Housing Act, 1949, and Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958—Improvement Grants, etc.:—

Action during year :—

	No. of Dwelling Houses or other Buildings affected in Schemes of— Private bodies or individuals Local Authority	
(i) Submitted by Private Individuals to Local Authority	29	—
(ii) Approved by Local Authority	27	—
(iii) Submitted by Local Authority to Ministry	—	—
(iv) Finally approved by Ministry.....	—	—
(v) Work completed	27	—
(vi) Additional separate dwellings included in (v) above	—	—

(vii) Any other action taken under the Acts—The number of grants paid during the year was 18, the total money paid being £352.

10. HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959

STANDARD GRANTS

ACTION DURING YEAR—1964

	No. of dwellings or other buildings affected
(i) Applications submitted to Local Authority...	141
(ii) Applications approved by Local Authority...	140
(iii) Work completed	139
(iv) Remarks—The number of grants paid during the year was 139, total money paid being £16,291.	

Table XXII

**CLEARANCE PROGRESS UNDER THE HOUSING ACTS
FROM 1953 UP TO 31st DECEMBER, 1964**

Title of Area	Representation Date	Representation			Re-housing		
		No. of houses	No. of persons	No. of houses vacated	No. of people re- housed	No. of houses demoli- shed	Area com- pleted
1953							
Busk Area No. 9	12 Oct.	5	17	5	17	5	Yes
Cowhill Area No. 9	"	10	14	10	14	10	Yes
Cragg Clough Area	"	5	16	5	16	5	Yes
Denton Lane No. 2	"	6	11	6	11	6	Yes
Denton Lane No. 3	"	5	15	5	15	5	Yes
Thompson Lane No. 1	"	7	10	7	10	7	Yes
Top o'th' Green No. 4	"	9	25	9	25	9	Yes
Totals		47	108	47	108	47	
1956							
Clowes Street No. 1	10 July	8	12	8	12	8	Yes
Foxdenton Lane No. 1	"	9	30	9	30	9	Yes
Long Lane No. 1	"	6	14	6	14	6	Yes
Steetbridge No. 1	"	6	13	6	13	6	Yes
Chadderton Fold No. 1	"	4	11	4	11	4	Yes
Totals		33	80	33	80	33	
1957							
Washbrook No. 1	5 Feb.	5	16	5	16	5	Yes
Drummer Hill	"	33	63	53	63	33	Yes
Drury Lane No. 2	6 May	4	10	4	10	4	Yes
Block Lane No. 2	"	9	22	9	22	9	Yes
Under Lane No. 3	22 July	5	13	5	13	5	Yes
Bentley Street No. 1	18 Nov.	8	12	8	11	8	Yes
Totals		64	136	64	135	64	
1958							
Bentley Street No. 2	21 Apr.	6	16	6	16	6	Yes
Streetbridge No. 2	20 Oct.	5	14	5	7	5	Yes
Totals		11	30	11	23	11	
1959							
Middleton Junction No. 1	3 Mar.	8	14	8	8	8	Yes
Radclyffe Street No. 1	26 Feb.	9	8	9	8	9	Yes
Bower Lane End No. 1	16 Mar.	4	11	4	9	4	Yes
Throstle Walk No. 1	20 July	10	19	10	18	10	Yes
Drury Lane No. 3	21 Sept.	5	12	5	12	5	Yes
Drury Lane No. 4	"	5	11	5	9	5	Yes
Alder Root No. 1	16 Nov.	6	21	6	21	6	Yes
Totals		47	96	47	85	47	

Title of Area	Representation Date	Representation		Re-housing			Area com- pleted
		No. of houses	No. of persons	No. of houses vacated	No. of people re- housed	No. of houses demoli- shed	
1960							
Under Lane No. 4	21 Mar.	5	16	5	16	5	Yes
Simpson Square No. 1	"	4	14	4	11	4	Yes
Cobden Street No. 1	11 Apr.	5	11	5	11	5	Yes
Under Lane No. 1	21 Nov.	12	29	12	26	12	Yes
Block Lane No. 3	19 Dec.	8	27	8	23	8	Yes
Under Lane No. 5	"	4	9	4	9	4	Yes
Totals		38	106	38	96	38	
1961							
Chadderton Fold No. 2	20 Feb.	3	—	3	—	3	Yes
Thompson Lane No. 2	20 Mar.	3	11	3	11	3	Yes
Under Lane No. 6	"	17	46	17	45	17	Yes
Carrington Street No. 1	17 Apr.	4	5	4	5	4	Yes
Ralph Green No. 1	"	4	10	4	10	4	Yes
Foxdenton Lane No. 2	17 July	3	4	3	4	3	Yes
Radclyffe Street No. 2	18 Dec.	15	45	15	42	15	Yes
Totals		49	121	49	117	49	
1962							
Hercules Green No. 1	19 Feb.	12	31	9	23	11	Yes
Cowhill No. 10	18 June	6	22	6	22	6	Yes
Wallis Street No. 1	"	9	19	9	19	9	Yes
Busk Street No. 1	19 Nov.	26	66	26	65	26	Yes
Peel Street	17 Dec.	18	45	—	—	—	No
Totals		71	183	50	129	52	
1963							
Drury Lane No. 5	21 Jan.	15	29	15	22	—	No
Crompton Street No. 1	18 Feb.	8	19	5	10	—	No
Wellington Street No. 1	18 Mar.	16	46	16	41	—	No
Walsh Street No. 1	22 Apr.	9	17	2	9	—	No
Cowhill No. 11	"	11	35	6	6	—	No
Manchester Road No. 1	"	17	19	—	—	—	No
Drury Lane No. 6	22 July	13	22	—	—	—	No
Wallis Street No. 2	9 Sept.	4	10	—	—	—	No
Totals		83	197	44	88	—	
1964							
Burnley Place No. 1	20th Jan.	7	6	—	—	—	No
Top o' th' Green No. 5	20th Jan.	4	12	—	—	—	No
Wellington St. No. 2	17th Feb.	22	57	—	—	—	No
Foxdenton Lane No. 3	23rd Mar.	4	14	—	—	—	No
Collin Croft No. 1	23rd Mar.	5	19	—	—	—	No
Walsh Street No. 2	20th Apr.	6	14	—	—	—	No
Sefton Street No. 1	20th July	8	23	—	—	—	No
Totals		56	145	—	—	—	
Clearance progress of Individual Unfit Houses represented from 1953 up to 31st December, 1963							
		250	570	222	520	193	

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